

Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1825.

[NO. 33.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of
MECHANISM
in the Western part of North-Carolina.

THE following scheme is the result of a meeting of the Charlotte Benevolent Mechanical Society, for the purpose of devising ways and means to exchange the labor already expended in manufacturing, for another stock of materials, that they may continue cheerfully in the exercise of their occupation, by which alone they have been instructed to make a subsistence. The great want of vent for the labor of the very limited manufactories of the western part of North-Carolina, is severely felt by those who have been taught to rely on their profession alone for the support of their families; and such indigence will doubtless keep every branch of mechanism that labors under it, in an awkward and cramped condition, that must retard that energetic spirit, without which it is impossible for the art to flourish.

The society feels sanguine in the hope, that gentlemen who are not in the habit of embarking in lottery schemes generally, will be influenced by charitable motives to encourage mechanism at their doors, and thereby have an opportunity of profiting themselves \$500 for \$2 in advance, and affording their countenance for the encouragement of the best interest of the western part of the state. And for the security of those who may embark in this scheme, the society propose appointing several disinterested persons to value the work, and see that it shall not be imposed on the people at exorbitant prices. The society has succeeded in procuring gentlemen to superintend the drawing, in whom the public has full confidence, and whose names will give a character to the Lottery. It is proposed to draw the scheme as soon as the tickets can be sold, which, it is likely, will be in February.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1825.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at \$2.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1 Prize of \$500 (Pheton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is \$500
1 do \$300 (Family Coach)	is 300
1 do \$250 (Gig)	is 250
1 do \$180 (do)	is 180
1 do \$130 (do)	is 130
2 do \$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)	is 200
2 do \$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is 160
2 do \$20 (Bedsteads)	is 40
3 do \$14 (a set of Tables)	is 42
2 do \$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is 24
3 do \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is 30
1 do \$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is 8
10 do \$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is 60
10 do \$5 (Hats)	is 50
1 do \$4 (Candlestand)	is 4
1 do \$3 (do)	is 3
20 do \$3 (do)	is 60
800 do \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is 600
451 do \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.)	is 451

793 \$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, including the money; or from their agent in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. ROYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

*15

AARON WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental

PAINTER.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-gilt.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—11th

A Bargain.

ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C. and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz:—three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Luckey's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church. Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st. situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary outbuilding.

EDWARD M. BRONSON.

NORTH-CAROLINA LOTTERY,

(For the benefit of the Oxford Academy.)

THE First Class of which will be drawn at Raleigh, the 22d of June next, and completed in a few minutes.

B. YATES & A. MINTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$10,000	10,000
1 do 6,000	6,000
1 do 4,000	4,000
1 do 3,000	3,000
1 do 2,000	2,000
1 do 1,538	1,538
6 do 1,000	6,000
6 do 500	3,000
6 do 200	1,200
156 do 24	3,744
312 do 12	3,744
468 do 8	3,744
7,800 do 4	31,200

8,760 Prizes.

15,600 Blanks.

24,360 Tickets, \$79,170

This Lottery is formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, \$4

Half do, 2

Quarter do, 1

* TICKETS and SHARES, in the above

Lottery, for sale at the office of the Catawba

Journal, where adventurers are invited to call,

and secure a chance for \$10,000, at the very

low price of \$4.

Valuable Books.

THE following Books, among many others,

may be had at this Office, at reduced prices:

Johnson's Works, 12 v. Davies' do	
Smith's Wealth of Nations	Cunningham's do
Say's Political Economy	Meikle's Traveller
Modern Europe	Book of Com'n Prayer, elegantly bound
Ramsay's U. States	Pocket Bibles
Memoirs of the Court of Phillip's Evidence	Newland on Contracts
Queen Elizabeth	New-York Digest
Simond's Switzerland	Espinasse on Evidence
Barrington & Beaufoy	Failip on Indigestion
on the North Pole	Ewell's Medical Com-panion
Latrobe's visit to S. Af-	Bell's Operative Sur-ger
erica	Koster's Travels
Sketches of Florida	Simpson's Euclid
Watson's Philip the 2d	Gibson's Surveying
and 3d	Blair's Lectures
Marshall's Life Wash- ington	Ainsworth's Dictio-nary, and a variety of
Public Characters, 1805	Latin and English
Moore's Works	School Books
Byron's do	Morse's Gazetteer
Edwards on the Affec-tions	Joyce's Philosophy
Memoirs of Rev. An-drew Fuller	Jamieson's Logic
Life of Calvin	Duncan's do
Simcoe's Skeletons	Small books for child-ren
Saurin's Sermons	Quills, &c. &c. &c.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County, February Term, 1825.

Daniel Gallant vs. Original Attachment, levied in the hands of William Thomas Miller.

Neely, Garnishee.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant

is not an inhabitant of this state: It is Or-

dered, that publication be made in the Catawba

Journal for six weeks, that the defendant ap-

pear at the next court of this county, on the

4th Monday of May next, and reply and plead

to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be

entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6135

State of North-Carolina,

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court,

Lewis' Admrs. vs. Levied on Land.

John Lewis.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant

is not an inhabitant of this state: It is Or-

dered, that publication be made in the Catawba

Journal, for three months, that the defendant

appear at the next court of this county, on the

4th Monday of May next, and reply and plead

to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be

entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6135.—Price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court.

William Salters vs. Original Attachment, levied on 5 negroes, July, Sam, and Mary.

William Douglass.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant

is not an inhabitant of this state: It is Or-

dered, that publication be made in the Catawba

Journal, for three months, that the defendant

appear at the next court of this county, on the

4th Monday of May next, and reply and plead

to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be

entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6135.—Price adv. \$4.

Notice.

ALL those, whose subscriptions for building

the church in Charlotte are yet unpaid, and

those who took pews for the year ending

August, 1824, are earnestly called on for im-

mediate payment. Also, subscribers for enclosing

the grave and church-yard, and for the purchase

of a BELL, are requested to make payment, so

that a bell may be purchased and put up with

as little delay as possible.

JOHN IRWIN,
Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners,
March 18, 1825.—23

DESULTORY.

TALLAHASSEE.—IN FLORIDA.

We received yesterday, the first num-ber of a new paper, printed in Florida, at Tallahassee, the spot fixed upon and recently occupied as the Seat of Govern-ment, by the title of the "Florida Intelli-gencer."—The following account of the "young capital" will be interesting to most of our readers, some of whom have scarcely ever heard the name of it:

Not. Int.

Tallahassee.—This young capital of Florida is already attracting the atten-tion of capitalists. Many buildings are erecting, and others are in a state of pre-paration, even before the sale of the lots, which will take place on the fourth day of April next. It is situated on a beau-tiful and commanding eminence, about 18 miles N. of St. Marks, in the bosom of a fertile and picturesque country. The south side of the town is watered by in-numerable springs of pure water, and a clear and pleasant stream passes by the east and south sides, at the distance of a few yards, and after passing the town, as if sensible the point of its usefulness was past, falls over the rock which bends the stream, forming a pleasant cascade, and passes off by a subterraneous pas-sage.

The country around Tallahassee, and extending from the Suwannee to near the Apalachicola river, has deservedly at-tracted the attention of travellers, and those who have visited it with a view of a permanent settlement. The fertile lands between the above mentioned river extend from east to west from eighty to one hundred miles, and from north to south about fifteen miles. This tract of country, much of which is adapted to the culture of sugar, is finely watered by the tributary streams of the Suwannee, the St. Marks, Wakulla, Oke-lockoney, Little River, and several other smaller rivers and streams, and is beau-tifully studded with lakes and ponds of the purest water. The land is rolling, with here and there an eminence, that rises considerably above the surrounding country, which will afford delightful seats for the opulent or men of leisure.

This country, notwithstanding its sin-gular beauty and fertility, becomes more interesting from the indubitable evidence of its having been once densely populated by a civilized race of men. Almost every eminence is capped with ancient fortifications, which appear regular, and some of them substantially formed. At Fort St. Lewis, about two miles west of Tallahassee, have been found remnants of iron cannon, spikes, hinges, locks, &c. which are evidently of Spanish manufac-ture, and which have not been much in-jured by the rust.

Within the principal fort, for the out-works seem to have been numerous and extensive, are the ruins of two brick edi-fices; one was about sixty feet by forty, the other about thirty by twenty. These are in total ruins, and nothing but a mound appears where the walls stood, composed wholly of broken bricks, which had been composed of a coarse sandy clay, and burned in the modern fashion. Yet on the walls of these buildings, are oaks, eighteen inches in diameter. On the same hill, and in fact within the out-works of this fort, are to be seen grape arbours in parallel lines, which still maintain their pristine regularity.

Bricks seem to have been in general use, for they have been discovered in several places by digging a little below the surface of the earth. Within the town of Tallahassee some were dug up, having a substance adhering to them re-sembling lime mortar. But on the hill, about a half a mile south-east of the capitol, are to be seen the greatest proof of a dense population. On this hill are to be seen streets or roads, running nearly at right angles, at such distances as de-monstrate the former existence of a prettily large town. The shade trees of the former inhabitants still remain, and are generally of live oak, and near which may be discovered grape arbours of more or less regularity. In several instances we discovered a species of the plum tree.

There have been much speculation and inquiry concerning the former inhabi-tants of this country, who they were, and at what time they flourished. No records are within our reach, and the Spanish in-habitants at the extremes of the Territo-ry had no knowledge of this country, much less of the people, who once lived there, but have long since disappeared. Some, however, say that records of the fact do exist at Havana, and that mea-sures have been taken to obtain them—that Leon was the adventurer, who led a colony hither, but the precious metals of South America and Mexico so occupied

the attention of the Spanish Govern-ment, that his infant colony was suffered to fall a prey to the Indians.

The traditional accounts of the Indians are very plausible, and are corroborated by many existing and circumstantial facts. They claimed this country at their late treaty at St. Augustine as belonging to them by right of conquest, achieved by their ancestors. They represent, that it was once densely populated by a race of white men, who settled in this country, and incorporated themselves with the Yamassee, who adopted their habits and became Christians, but ceased to be fight-ing men. That this people had fine houses, carriages, herds of cattle, &c. and made wide roads, and bridges over rivers and streams of water. That they also had many forts and big guns. At this time the Creek Indians made frequent attacks upon them, but were generally unsuccessful, as they then fought with bows and spears only, for they had not yet learned the use of the rifle. At length, after losing many warriors, they associ-ated with themselves all the tribes be-tween Georgia and the Mississippi, with many others far in the North, and came down unexpectedly into this country.—The white inhabitants generally fled to their forts, while most of the Yamassee fell into their hands. The men were put to death, but the women and children were carried into captivity.

They carried universal desolation over the face of the country, as the surest method of reducing the fortified places. They had made many attempts to storm these, and bound thick pieces of wood before their persons, as a protection from the bullets, but the big guns broke their defences in pieces, and destroyed their warriors. At length famine and war destroyed all save the garrison in Fort St. Lewis. This, after resisting every diversity of attack, was at last abandoned and destroyed, and the gar-rison retired to a considerable fort near the mouth of the Okelockoney, where was afterwards fought a great and decisive battle, which made the Creeks masters of the country.

The Indians designed, when they un-dertook to possess themselves of the country, to settle and reside here. But, as they expressed it, they were too foolish and had rendered it uninhabitable. They had destroyed the houses, and there was no wood to build others. They had destroyed or consumed the domestic ani-mals, and there was no game to subsist them. They were therefore obliged to retire from the scenes of their own deso-lation, a small part west of the Apalachi-cola river, and the others to their own country.

Many of the leading statements in the foregoing account are strongly corrobo-rated by circumstances and facts within the knowledge of many Americans. This is said to be the country of the ancient Yamassee, and it is a fact that the Creeks have held a slave race, descended from the Yamassee nation, which has but re-cently been incorporated with their tribe. It is also a fact, that forts were very nu-merous, and that Fort St. Louis bears evident marks of having been destroyed by the whites from the mutilated appear-ance of the cannon, which must have been broken by sledge hammers. There is also said to be a very considerable fortification in the neighbourhood of the Okelockoney. From the growth of the forest trees, it must have been about two hundred years since the country was laid waste. Be that as it may, it is rapidly populating anew, and the power of the natives is now broken. We have nothing to fear from them, and they can-not, if they would, repeat the desolating scenes which once swept over this beau-tiful domain.

Florida Intelligencer.

The Broker of the Tomb.—The owner of the little, narrow piece of earth which contains the mouldering relics of the great NAPOLEON, has demanded of the British government £1000 for the spot where its illustrious prisoner's mortal part reposes. He has been compelled, however, to be content with the moderate compensation of £500! We know not whether it be, that the laurels of the illustrious chieftain have poisoned the delightful spring of water, near his tomb; or whether the weeping willow in its vicinity has refused its annual tribute of shade and verdure; or whether the fertile valley of St. Helena, satisfied with its precious deposit with-in, has forborne to exhibit its usual fruit-fulness without; or whether, perhaps, it has occurred to the proprietor, that he should not be required to keep as a corpse, the man whom his nation refused to re-ceive as a guest; we know not, whether any or all of these motives have caused this disgraceful application, on the part of this man at St. Helena.

How much would such a creature have

been imposed upon his soil! How much would he have asked to afford refuge to the corpse of the suicide Castlereagh!

Let it pass. The master spirit of the age in which he lived, cannot suffer by having his body sold and his dust bartered away after death. Unfortunate error! that he did not rely upon the pledge of Lafayette, that "his personal safety was the care of France," but threw himself upon the generosity of a government, which feared to shelter him, though all its subjects would have bid him welcome.

Chas. Courier.

Steam Artillery.—There is an inter-esting article in the New Monthly Magazine on this subject, from which we extract a few passages: "One cheer-ing principle would result from the use of steam weapons in war, viz: that it would give the most civilized nations the advantage, and tend to make the wisest still more powerful. England, America, and France, might adopt them in the fullest extent; but Russia, Tur-key, and even Austria, in their present state, would have little chance against the scientific combinations, and me-chanical adroitness that could perfect a hundred effective steam-engines while they laboriously produced one. The navies of England, France, and Amer-ica will, ere long, be navigated and fought by steam. On shore, the art of war will be quickly changed to the ad-vantage of humanity. In the field, bat-tles will be quickly terminated. No dense smoke will arise to intercept the deadly aim of the steam weapon; and masses of men cannot be maneuvered under the showers of balls which steam-batteries will pour upon them.—Defen-sive positions will, in many cases, be impregnable, and small fortified posts will take an enormous time to reduce. Let us suppose a fortification casemated and bomb-proof, with steam guns sixty pounders. The walls would literally rain upon the besiegers metal of this enormous weight, every gun project-ing 50 or 60 balls a minute. In case of attempting an escalade, or of storm-ing a breach, if one could be made in the face of the besieged under such a defensive fire, not a man would pass the ditch alive, while it was flanked by a single gun, such a hail of death might be poured forth with unceasing energy. England will fortunately have no diffi-culty in getting the start of other coun-tries in forming a steam navy. Its ele-ments are peculiarly her own; and if the prejudices of the Navy-board give way to the necessity of the case, she will have nothing to dread. The steam gun, in its present incomplete state, has been tried before the duke of Wel-lington, and, I understand, as far as the experiment went, its efficiency was not called in question."—"What-ever contributes to protract a state of warfare, will, by increasing its expen-ses, operate in a way friendly to the in-terests of humanity. Governments, however inclined to rush heedlessly in-to war on every feeble excuse, will pause more than ever before they bring about the ruin of their finances. Na-tions of scanty population will be able to offer a long resistance to the strong, and war will become an affair of defence rather than aggrandizement. A change in the art of war, which may render fortified places impregnable to every thing but famine, or capable of a very protracted defence, will be friendly to the stability and integrity of empires."

Liverpool paper.

Six hundred journeymen carpenters of Boston have refused to work, until their working time shall be abridged two hours a day. A writer regrets this on the following accounts: 1. The master carpenters can live longer than the journeymen without work. 2. The capitalists can live longer than either without put-ting up buildings. 3. Other mechanics will flock to Boston for employment. 4. Idleness begets poverty and vice. The persons engaged in building the present season, in the City of Boston, have held a meeting, at which H. G. OTIS presided, and passed resolves, deprecating the course of the journeymen carpen-ters, and pledging themselves, rather than that the masters submit to it, to re-frain from prosecuting and building dur-ing the season.

Married lately at Suffolk, Va. JAMES BRIGGS, Esq. to Mrs. SARAH LAYLER—this being the third time this lady has been led to the hymenial altar, within eigh-teen months past!

MODERN ASTRONOMY.

Messrs. Editors: I have just been reading the 47th number of the North American Review, and, among other able and interesting articles, I have been particularly impressed with the one on *Modern Astronomy*. It is, indeed, a most learned and masterly sketch of the most abstruse, and difficult and perfect of the sciences—a *coup d'oeil* of the vast and various labors of the Newtons and Herschels of modern times. The great inventions and discoveries, by which the science has advanced to its present highly improved state, are presented in bold relief before us, and discussed in a manner that shows a most intimate acquaintance with the subject, in all its extent and depth, details and bearings. The merits of different observers, of different observations, instruments, and instrument makers, are touched upon, the most curious and striking results are gleaned out of the huge mass of materials, with which this department of the science is encumbered. The successive steps and laborious processes, by which astronomical tables have been improved, and the degree of perfection to which they are now brought, are clearly traced and exemplified. The new fields brought to light by the telescope are glanced at, with reference to the modifications growing out of this accession to the system.

But what the author of this article seems to dwell upon with peculiar satisfaction, is the progress of the calculus, as connected with the development and establishment of the theory of gravity. Here we are introduced to those master spirits, whose course has been so far above the ken of ungifted mortals, and who have hitherto had so little converse with the nether world. Their respective claims are weighed and adjusted as freely and fairly as they are authoritatively. We are accustomed to hear only the most unqualified praise of such men as Newton and Laplace. One example from a high authority, will serve as a specimen. "It is in vain that we search every corner of the Newtonian writings for some trifling proof, that their author was, like ourselves, liable to common intellectual failings of the species"—*Edinburgh Review*, vol. iii. p. 5. In the article under consideration, Newton, and those who have moved in the same elevated sphere, assume the character of fallible beings of this earth; their methods and results are subjected to criticism, and the sound and the true are separated from the unsound and the erroneous. Their high speculations, moreover, are placed before us without pretension, without a word of triumph, or self-gratulation, and without betraying the consciousness of having done any thing remarkable. And yet there is an air of familiarity with the subject, and a tone of deep conviction, not to be assumed or mistaken, and which does not permit us to doubt, for a moment, that he who thus pronounces judgment in matters of such high importance, is well aware what he is about; that he stands on firm ground; that he has measured his strength with those gigantic minds, to whose powers he ventures to fix the limit, and that, though some of the parties are still living, there will be no appeal from this decision.

We are often reminded in reading this article, of the reported conversations of Bonaparte, in which he discusses the politics of Europe; descants upon the momentous events of the Revolution; stamps, by a sentence or a word, the character of some great Marshal or great Minister, or a great battle; passing by, as scarcely worthy of his notice, second rate heroes, and statesmen, and transactions.

The only regret of the reader is, that the person who could write this, did not write more; that the profound author has not given us his notes, discoveries and reflections, at large; instead of this rapid and condensed outline. Were the public and the world thus favored, this article exhibits abundant proof that it would be equally an honor to our country and to the age.

Of those who are in any degree acquainted with the subject, few need be informed, that there is but one individual on this side of the water, and an extremely limited number on the other, who would assume such a responsibility as that of which we have spoken. Our nation is now just completing its fiftieth year. We are allowed, by both hemispheres, to have produced one General, the Father of his country; one Philosopher, Franklin; we may now boast without ostentation, of one Geometer, BOWEN, of the same high intellectual order.—*Nat. Intel.* A.

A Nice Point of Law.—Blackstone, speaking of the right of a wife to a dower, asserts, that if land abide in the husband for a single moment, the wife shall be endowed thereof; and he adds that this doctrine was extended very far by a Jury in Wales where the father and son were both hanged in one cart; but the son was supposed to have survived the father, by appearing to struggle the longest, whereby he became seized of an estate by survivorship; in consequence of which seizen his widow obtained a verdict for her dower.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 28.—The ships *Bolana* and *Sabina*, arrived at this port last evening, from Liverpool, whence they sailed on the 30th. By this arrival, London papers to the 28th have been received.

The leading articles of interest are the motions of Mr. Huskisson, in the House of Commons, in regard to the Colonial Trade, and for a reduction of duties on foreign articles now prohibited in England. The first of these projects was brought forward on the 21st of March.

On the 25th of March, Mr. H. moved a series of resolutions, the object of which is to remove the existing prohibitory duties. He proposes to reduce the duty on foreign cotton manufactures imported, to ten per cent.; on woollens to 15 per cent.; on linens, to 25 per cent.; on foreign books, per lb., sixpence; on paper, to three pence; on white bottles, to 18 pence; earthen and Chinaware, to 1 per cent.; on foreign Iron, to thirty shillings per ton; on foreign copper, to 27L per ton. With respect to the Corn Laws, the ministry yet preserve silence.

Charles Richard Vaughan, Esq. is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, and Envoy Extraordinary from the British Government to the United States.

Reports of various kinds were in circulation respecting the mission of Mr. Stratford Canning to St. Petersburg. One paper announces his arrival in London, after having terminated his mission successfully. Another paper says, "he is about to return home, having wholly succeeded in his mission to St. Petersburg, which related solely to the adjustment of the differences between Russia and the United States, on the subject of the navigation of the Pacific Ocean."

A third paper states, that after the arrangement of the specific object of the mission, "Mr. Canning introduced the question of Greek politics; but the Russian minister not finding the discussion of this subject included in the bond, declined entering upon any topic not expressly committed to him to negotiate with the English Envoy.—Lord Strangford will become the resident ambassador at that Court."

A fourth paper gives an absolute contradiction to the reports that that part of his mission respecting the Greeks had been frustrated, and adds that the negotiations are proceeding in the most friendly manner, and are expected to be concluded with perfect satisfaction to all the parties concerned.

"We suspect," continues the editor, "that those reports formed the dernier resort of the cabal who have conspired to depress the value of Greek Scrip."

The general aspect of affairs, however, must now defeat the projects of this confederacy. The confirmation of the surrender of Patras, received last night in the French papers, is of great importance. No rational doubt can be entertained of the establishment of the independence of Greece." The conclusion from these conflicting statements is, that none of them knew any thing about the matter.

It is reported that Portugal has acknowledged the independence of Brazil. The price for which the Brazilian State is said to have consented to pay for the diplomatic recognition of that of which it already had the actual possession, is a million and a half, now in the hands of the contractors for the loan originally intended for Brazil.

The Emperor of Russia has issued two proclamations; one convoking the estates of the kingdom of Poland, in which his Imperial Majesty admonishes the Senators and Deputies not to follow the examples of the Diet of 1820, which, he says, spent its time in continual and useless debates; and the other effectually remedying the evil of which he complains, by excluding the public from its debates.

The pacha of Egypt is said to be raising cotton in great quantities: his next crop is expected to produce 400,000.

Return of Major Denham.—We feel great pleasure in announcing the safe arrival in Tripoli of this gallant and enterprising officer and his companions, from Boronou, in central Africa, after a residence of 18 months with the Shiek of that powerful and extensive kingdom. A letter which we have seen says, "We shall leave this place in a few days for England, and are happy in stating, that we have been successful beyond our hopes." *Sun.*

From late London papers.

At a magnificent public dinner given to Bolivar at Bogota, one of the company being called upon for a toast, gave—"Should at any time a monarchical government be established in Columbia, may the liberator, Simon Bolivar, be the Emperor."—A high spirited public character, Senor Pepe Paris, then requested permission to give a toast, which being acceded to, he filled his glass, and exclaimed—"Should Bolivar, at any future period allow himself to be declared Emperor, may his blood flow from his heart in the same manner as the wine does from my glass,"—he poured the wine out of his glass upon the floor. Bolivar immediately sprang from his chair, ran to Senor Paris, and most warmly embraced him.

bracing him, exclaimed, "If such feelings as those declared by this honorable man shall always animate the breasts of the sons of Colombia, her liberty and independence can never be in danger."

The Dog.—An affecting anecdote was a short time since related in the French papers: A young man took a dog into a boat, rowed to the centre of the Seine, and threw the animal over with intent to drown him. The poor dog often tried to climb up the side of the boat, but his master as often pushed him back, till over-balancing himself, he fell overboard. As soon as the faithful dog saw his master in the stream, he left the boat and held him above the water till help arrived from the shore and his life was saved.

JAMAICA AND PERU.

From a gentleman who came passenger in the brig *Rolls*, arrived below last evening from Jamaica, we have intelligence from Kingston to the 29th March. Advice from Liverpool to the 24th February, of the great rise in colonial produce had been brought to Jamaica by an English brig in the very short passage of 26 days—which caused an immediate advance in the prices of the produce of the Island—Coffee, which had been selling at 10 cents previous to the receipt of the intelligence, went up to 14.

Peru.—Another gentleman who came passenger in the *Rolls*, left Guayaquil as late as the 12th of February last—and had communication with a vessel which had left Lima on the 1st February, up to which time the castle of Callao had not surrendered.—The frigate *United States* was about to sail north from Lima on the 15th January, for one of the smaller ports on the coast. The crops in Peru were very abundant, and there was a probability of a considerable surplus for export. At all the ports on the Pacific, American flour was a mere drug, and could not be disposed of except at immense loss to the shippers. *Balt. Amer.*

In addition to the above intelligence, we find the following in the *Gazette* of last evening.

We have received some few items of information from South America, by a gentleman who arrived this morning from the Pacific, via Kingston. It appears that the Patriot squadron had completed its repairs at Guayaquil, and was on the eve of sailing for the close blockade of Callao, and to assist at the storming of the Castle, for which purpose a quantity of heavy ordnance had been taken on board for the use of the army.—The reinforcements from Colombia consisting of two thousand men, had been put in transports at Guayaquil, and had gone up to Lima to take part in the reduction of the Castle of Callao. In a conversation which our informant had had with General Bolivar, it was understood that a determination existed to force the surrender of the Castle at all hazards. We regret to learn that a most distressing mortality had prevailed among the Colombian troops on their passage across the isthmus, and the loss estimated to have taken place by those destructive fevers incident to the climate in that quarter, was estimated at nearly two thousand men. Every part of Peru except Callao was in a state of tranquillity, the inhabitants generally resuming their former occupation and preparing for the enjoyment of the peace and liberty won by patriotic courage. *Baltimore Patriot.*

From the National Gazette.

The following information has been communicated to us by a gentleman, who has just arrived from Lima, Guayaquil, via Panama and Jamaica:

The Castle of Callao remained in possession of the Spaniards on the 1st Feb. but was closely blockaded by the troops of General Bolivar by land, and the Chili squadron of four sail, and two Colombian vessels of war; and every preparation was making to reduce them by storm when the expected reinforcement of troops and ordnance should arrive from Guayaquil; which the general had resolved on doing, even should he make it a great sacrifice of lives.

Transports with 2200 Colombian troops sailed from Guayaquil for Chomilas about the 20th January; those were all that were left of 4000 men transported from Colombia to Guayaquil via Panama, more than 1800 having died at the island of Puna, at the entrance of Guayaquil river.

The Congress and Limanian, Peruvian Corvettes, sailed from Guayaquil on the 8th Feb. to join the squadron off Callao, and the frigate *Protector*, mounting sixty guns and well manned, was ready for sea.—Those, together with the Macedonian schooner of 18 guns, had on board the ordnance and ammunition for the reduction of Callao. Some dissatisfaction had prevailed among this squadron in consequence of the arrest of their Admiral, Guise, who, from some misunderstanding with the Intendant of Guayaquil, had been sent under an escort to Lima for trial.

The new Congress was to convene at Lima on the 10th Feb. but it was supposed some change would be made in the members before they become a regular body, four-fifths of them being Padres, and not generally popular with the Liberator.

DOMESTIC.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

A gentleman last evening handed us the "*Free Press*—extra," dated at *Harper's Ferry*, April 28, from which we make the following extract.

LOOK OUT FOR THE MURDERER!

A man of a suspicious appearance and character has been in Loudon county, near Harper's Ferry, for a week past, and a strong belief has been excited, from a variety of circumstances, that he is the murderer of Miss Cunningham, near Baltimore. He answers the description of the monster, given in the newspapers, except as to dress, which he says he lost with his knapsack in Newmarket, Md. He afterwards, however, engaged a washerwoman, stating that he intended in a few days to go for his clothes. He returned to the Loudon settlement on Tuesday, the 19th instant, having been absent since the first of March.—He informed Mr. Shriver, a respectable citizen of Loudon, that he passed by the place about two hours after the murder! he was the first who gave Mr. S. information of it, and conversed about it in a manner which betrayed some anxiety or uneasiness. He was much disturbed in his sleep, frequently exclaiming "There they are! there! there! don't you see them? look at her! she's a beautiful girl! Poor thing, she's dead! Where's the child?" When awakened, and questioned on the subject, he said that whether awake or asleep he continually saw a young woman, that he felt much disturbed, and didn't know the cause of it, &c.

As soon as he heard that a suspicion was excited, he disappeared. Several persons were in pursuit of him yesterday, and he was last heard of within a mile of Harper's Ferry, on the Maryland side. His name is Markle; he has worked at this place, was convicted of theft in this county about 18 months since, and served 12 months in the penitentiary.

Our informant states, that after the extra was issued, the person was brought into Harper's Ferry, and after an examination was committed to the jail at Charlestown, Va.—He has some doubts of his being the murderer of Miss Cunningham, but is quite certain he is the one who recently committed a robbery at the foot of the White Mountain, as advertised in the Hagerstown and other papers.

Singular Accident.—This morning a young lady, (Miss Sarah Ferris, of Stamford, Ct.) was shot in Chatham-Street, by the accidental discharge of a pistol. The particulars, as far as we have been able to ascertain, are these:—a gentleman was engaged in the third story of No. 25 Chatham-street, shewing a pistol to a friend, who not knowing it was loaded, pulled the trigger, and two balls were discharged, which entered the window of the second story of the opposite building, No. 48, occupied by Mr. Mills; several ladies were in the room, and one of the balls entered the leg of Miss Ferris, a little below the knee, and lodged, it is believed, some inches below. We called at Mr. Mills' about noon, and were informed that although the ball had not been extracted, strong hopes are entertained that amputation will not be necessary. Miss F. is about 18 years of age. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Biter Bit.—A cunning thief secreted himself in a store on Peabody's wharf on Wednesday, and was locked in when the store was closed. Having succeeded thus far so happily, he had only to wait till the stillness of the night should afford him an opportunity to accomplish his design. It appears that he broke open the desk of the counting room, and finding 30 or 40 round dollars, was probably satisfied with committing no further depredations; then he had only to unhasp a door and walk off at his leisure, which he did, without disturbing even the watchmen. He has probably discovered before this that the dollars are all counterfeit! *Salem Gaz.*

Speculation.—Shortly after the arrival of the Crisis in New-York, which appears to have formed the crisis in the speculating fever, a trig little Frenchman arrived at our landing in the Fulton, having been despatched from the knowing ones in New-York to take in the flats at Providence and Boston. The little Frenchman had almost rapped his knuckles off upon the top of his snuff box in his eagerness to reach Providence before the despatch, Linnaeus, and as soon as the boat touched the wharf, he sprang on shore and hastened into the first store he arrived at on Water-street. "Monsieur, Sair!" says the little Frenchman, with all the eager gesticulations of his country, and trembling in the anticipation of the immense profits he was about to realize—"Sair! huf you anee cottang and Kaffa?" "Yes?" "Vel! den I tak him all! vat you ax?" *Prov. Journal.*

The Presbytery of Orange convened at Washington, Beaufort county, on the 6th ultimo, when fourteen Ministers of the Gospel and several ruling Elders attended. On the following day, the new Presbyterian Church in that town was dedicated to the worship of God.

EXECUTION OF PIRATES.

Translated for the New-York Evening Post, from a Porto Rico paper of the 30th March.

Between the hours of eight and nine in the morning of yesterday, as had been announced, the eleven pirates were executed, and expiated by their deaths the dreadful and inhuman crimes they had committed, in depriving of their lives and property the unhappy persons who had the misfortune to fall into their hands.

An immense concourse of spectators witnessed this dreadful but necessary scene. A strong detachment of the Infantry regiment of Grenada, formed a square to assist at the execution and maintain good order. Every thing that humanity could suggest to mitigate the sufferings of those unhappy men, was lavished upon them with care and generosity; from the moment of reading to them the terrible sentence that condemned them to cease to exist, they were looked upon only as objects of compassion, and every one while detesting the crime, pitied the criminals. The most profound silence prevailed among the numerous assemblage; each person feared to disturb in their last moments, the religious exercises in which they were engaged, and the fruits of the pious solicitude with which the respectable ministers of the holy religion were endeavouring to take, as it were by the hand, those unhappy souls to the mansion of the Creator, imploring with them the divine mercy by the means of edifying exhortations and prayers. With the utmost care and precaution, the most effectual measures had been taken to prevent them from suffering, and that their death should be instantaneous, as was the case; upon a silent signal previously agreed upon, and while they were repeating the prayers that the priests dictated to them, raising their voices as they receded, that their distance might not be perceived, a discharge from the file of soldiers appointed for the purpose, drove the whole eleven at one time into eternity; a single instant, and without their observing the precise moment, transferred them from the house of the living to the darkness of nonexistence.

In this manner were terminated the lives of a set of criminals, who have so long been the terror of these coasts. Their bloody corpses now notify him, who may have the misfortune to suffer himself to be carried away by ungovernable passions to violate the laws of society, what destiny awaits him in the faithful island of Porto Rico. All nations will allow that there is not a government more zealous, active and energetic, in performing its duty, than that of this island; nor a people who more esteem virtue and detest crime, and co-operate with their magistrates to punish it, than the people of Porto Rico. And if any one has doubted this, because of the artfulness and precaution by which the guilty, during some time, escaped detection, he will doubtless acknowledge his mistake, and be obliged to confess that the government of this island, assisted by the fidelity of its natives, can, and does effect more than the great number of vessels that were employed for the purpose have hitherto been able to perform. The pirates taken in the Mona Passage, those captured on the coast of Cabo-rojo with a boat, various others apprehended in the island, and the execution that has just taken place, will convince them that it is only by co-operating with the government of the island, that they can contribute to the extermination of piracy in its vicinity, which is the ardent wish of all feeling men, lovers of good order and humanity.

A Naval Court of Enquiry, to consist of Captain Isaac Chauncey, as President, Captains William M. Crane and George C. Read, as members, and Richard S. Cox, Esq., as Judge Advocate, has been ordered to assemble at the Navy Yard in the City of Washington, on the 2d day of May next, for the purpose of investigating the causes and motives of the landing of Captain David Porter with a military force at the town of Foxardo in the Island of Porto Rico, on the 15th of November last, and of reporting thereon. The same Court, at the request of Captain Porter, has been also ordered to inquire into the allegations which have been made against him, in relation to the employment of the force under his command in other objects than those for which it was destined, and particularly in the transportation of specie. *Nat. Journal.*

Conjugal Affection.—A gentleman lately died in one of our adjacent villages, who several years since, was sorely afflicted with a boil, so much so as to be compelled for several days to preserve the same position of his body. One day he made an effort to go into his cellar and took with him an old blue and white mug, which for many years had been an ornament in the family, and having hobbled to his cellar stairs, he unfortunately trod upon a potatoe, which precipitated him to the bottom of the cellar, breaking his boil, and putting him in the most excruciating pain.—His tender spouse hearing the noise, ran to the top of the stairs and called out—My dear, have you broken the mug? Smarting with pain, he exclaimed—No, but I will; and immediately dashed it against the wall.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1825.

JOHN GILES, Esq. has been announced as a candidate to represent the Salisbury District in the next Congress. Mr. Lono is also a candidate for re-election. GABRIEL HOLMES, Esq. late Governor of this state, is a candidate for Wilmington District, in opposition to Mr. Hooks. In Morganton District there are four candidates, Dr. Vance, Samuel P. Carrington, James Graham and Felix Walker. We have heard of no opposition in this or Surry District.

The fiftieth anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord, was celebrated at Concord on the 19th of April. An oration was pronounced by professor EVERETT, which is represented as a masterly performance, the *chef d'oeuvre* of that gentleman's oratorical skill. A hymn, by the Rev. Jas. Flint, of Boston, a song, by Henry J. Finn, and an ode by Dr. Percival, were sung on the occasion, all possessing a high degree of poetic merit. The following is the concluding stanza of the ode:—
Here flush'd with high hopes of Freedom we
Join
In an act of the deepest and purest devotion;
O! long may our children be drawn to this
Shrine,
By an instinct as sure as the tides of the ocean:
May they never forget,
How their forefathers met,
And planted the tree,
That flourishes yet,
But warm with the spirit of Liberty raise
To the Brave Hearts, who saved us, one chorus
of praise.

Before the public exercises commenced at the Meeting-House, the corner stone of the Monument to be erected to the memory of the first martyrs of the revolution, was laid by the masonic fraternity; and during the ceremony the following words from Ossian were sung:—

"Peace to the souls of the Heroes, their deeds
were great in fight. Let them ride around
me on clouds, let them show their features
in war. My soul then shall be firm in danger,
and mine arm like the thunder of Heaven;
but be thou on a moonbeam, O Morna, near
the window of my rest, when my thoughts
are of peace, when the din of arms is past."

These celebrations exert a salutary influence on the rising generation, and tend to cherish those principles which are the safeguard of our liberties, the foundation of our free institutions; and we hope they may be perpetuated from generation to generation. At Lexington, Mass. on the 19th of April, 1775, the first blood was spilt in our revolutionary struggle; and on the 20th of May following, the day on which the news of the battle of Lexington reached Charlotte, the citizens of Mecklenburg declared their independence on the crown of Great Britain; two memorable events in the history of our country, which should be commemorated from age to age.

Dissatisfaction among the Creeks.—We learn from the *Georgia Journal*, that the Indians have killed Gen. McIntosh and the Chief of the Coweta towns, burnt the houses of the former, and driven off his cattle and slaves. This confirms the reports which have been for some time in circulation, that the Creek Indians were greatly dissatisfied with the recent cessation of their territory, and were assuming a hostile attitude. To those acquainted with the progress and termination of the negotiations with the Creeks for the cession of their lands to Georgia, it is evident that the whole business, from beginning to end, was extremely obnoxious to the Indians, and that their consent to a sale was a matter of compulsion. The alternative offered them was compliance or the sword—the letters and messages of Gov. Troup, and the famous letter of the Georgia delegation in Congress to the President, will satisfy any one that this assertion is strictly true: is it surprising, then, that the Indians should be indignant? It would indeed be surprising if they were not.

Resistance, however, will be unavailing, and if persisted in, will prove their destruction: they are the weaker party, and submission is their only safe course. If they have been led into hostilities by the advice of pretended friends, these unfeeling, mercenary wretches should be

ferreted out, and severely punished: friendship to the Indians could have no part in such advice. Circumstances seem to render their removal necessary; and however much we may regret this necessity, and condemn the conduct which has produced it, our regard for the welfare of the Indians, for their preservation, makes us earnestly wish that their removal may be effected peaceably. On the lands assigned them west of the Mississippi they may live securely, and, under the fostering care and protection of the General Government, cultivate the arts and adopt the customs of civilized life, with a certainty of having their rights maintained, and their improvements and property secured to them and their children.

The editor of the Fayetteville Observer, we perceive, has given offence to the Cumberland Flying Artillery, in the compliments he bestowed on the *Mecklenburg Volunteers*, and a sharp paper war has been the consequence. The odds, it is true, are greatly against our brother editor; but thus far, he stands on the vantage ground, and seems able to maintain it. The members of the Flying Artillery, it would appear, imagine that "forts have been made to keep them behind the scenes," and to "deprive them of the honor of that share of the escort duty, to which they are so justly entitled;" if such efforts have been made, they were certainly abortive, for the services performed by that corps, their fine military appearance and excellent discipline, are well known in this quarter, and have been frequently mentioned in terms very flattering and honorable to the Fayetteville troop. If honorable mention have been made of the services of the Mecklenburg volunteers, it was no more than they deserved; but they have never solicited praise, nor sought for honors which they have not won. If any one thinks that such have been conferred on them by editors or others, he will no doubt find it easy to undeceive the public in so important a matter, and thus restore these coveted honors to their rightful owners.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.
Mr. Bingham: From the time of Homer down to the present, the Bards of the different nations have sung the praises of their heroes, and their exploits in war, in which many past events are to be found that are no where else recorded. Their writings are a kind of history of their own times, before any considerable progress had been made in literature and civilization, and exhibit the tone of thinking and state of manners of the times in which they were written. This kind of writings is peculiarly well calculated to flatter the national pride, and stimulate the patriotism of a people in favor of their own government, of whatever kind it may be. We have read of English, Scotch, Irish and Welch Bards, at an early period, and some of their works are yet extant.

Hume, in his History of England, states that when Edward the first had conquered Wales and slain their prince Lewellyn, in the year 1284, that monarch, "sensible that nothing kept alive the ideas of military valor and of ancient glory so much as the traditional poetry of the people, which, assisted by the power of music and the jollity of festivals, made deep impressions on the minds of the youth, gathered together all the Welch Bards, and from a barbarous though not absurd policy, ordered them to be put to death."

In the time of the Revolutionary War, we too had our Bards, and their songs were sung in camps, at musters and other public places, and evidently had their effect in producing a tone of sentiment which would not otherwise have prevailed; and though they might have been deficient in poetry, yet they are valuable on account of noticing several events in our history, and faithfully delineating the feeling and impressions of those times, which at present appear not to be so well understood. It is to be regretted, if they should be lost. A gentleman at the university, (one of the professors, it is stated,) influenced by the motives before expressed, has collected a number of the songs of that time which were common in the adjacent counties where he resides; but by the latest information he had not received any from the west.

It is proposed, in order to assist his collection, if any person in the western part of the state has copies, or yet remembers any of the songs herein described, that he will forward copies of them to the Editor of the *Catawba Journal*, by post or otherwise: the postage shall be paid, and they will be thankfully received. The following is a list of the songs, of which it would be gratifying to have copies:

By Timothy Riggs, of Rutherford county—The Battle of the Cowpens.

By the same—The Battle of King's Mountain.

By a man in Iredell, name not known—The Battle of Ramsour's Mill.

By a man in Rowan, name unknown—A Dialogue between a Soldier and Officer, to the tune, "Banks of the Dee." The following is a specimen, being all the writer recollects of it:—

SOLDIER.
It was in the summer, no breezes were blowing,
When we were encamp'd near the Swamps of Santee;

The gnats and mosquitoes around us did hover,
The frogs in each pond they sang merrily,
The tories they in the swamps were a lying,
Beef and rice in the kettles on the fires were frying,

Whilst many a poor soldier in his tent lay dying,
Lamenting his fate in the Swamps of Santee.

OFFICER.
O pray now, Soldier, why do you mourn,
The time is soon coming when we will return,
Crowned with laurels from the green bay tree,
And ne'er more return to the Swamps of Santee.

Another by John Fleningham, Esq. of Mecklenburg. He was Commissary to the expedition to Wilmington, in the autumn of the year 1781, (since removed near Pittsburg) and made a song describing the incidents of the expedition, to the tune of "Bold Armstrong man." The following is recollecting as describing the charge of our cavalry on the Highland Scotch at Raft Swamp:

Their swords they drew,
And did rush through
The tory crew,
And bonnets flew,
Made them fly helter skelter.

In the late war we had songs, one by a Tennessean about Old Hickory and the Creek War, which was sung in several western counties in this state before the late Presidential Election, and it was admitted, produced considerable effect.

SOUTHERN NATIONAL ROAD.

At the request of a subscriber, we have made inquiry on the several points which follow, and obtained from the proper authority the information annexed to each, viz:

1. What is the first route to be surveyed for the contemplated National Road from Washington to New-Orleans? *Answer.* The Metropolitan Route—that which passes through the capitals of Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, in the survey or reconnaissance of which the of Board Engineers is now engaged.

2. Do the Engineers go in a body examining one route at a time, or do they go in detachments, examining different routes at the same time? *Answer.* In a body, examining one route at a time.

3. Will they certainly examine the Western or Upper route, being the present post road from Washington to New-Orleans? *Answer.* It will be examined, but not at the present season. The Board will, on its return to Washington, examine the Middle route; which examination, with that on which they are now engaged, will, it is supposed, be completed before the winter sets in; and the third, or Western route, will be examined next season.

4. Is it supposed the Board will report in time for Congress to act upon it the next session—or when? *Answer.* It is presumed not, because the surveys or examinations will not have been completed. When Congress will act upon the subject, will of course depend upon what may be the disposition of Congress in reference to Internal Improvements generally, and to this Road in particular.

It may be proper to add, that the arrangements for the survey of this road were made by the late Administration, and have not been changed by the present.

Nat. Int.

Thick Skulls.—The following extract from Dr. Crichton's Inquiry into Mental Derangement, proves that the reproach is anatomically correct when applied to those who labour under a defect of intellect:—"It is very remarkable, that the skulls of the greater number of such patients are commonly very thick; nay, some have been found of a most extraordinary degree of thickness. Among 216 patients of this description, whose bodies were inspected after death, there were found 167 whose skulls were unusually thick, and only 38 thin ones; among which last number there was one which was much thicker on the right side than on the left. But in particular it was observed, that among 100 raving madmen, 78 had very thick skulls, and 20 very thin ones; among which skulls there was one quite soft. Among 26 epileptic raving madmen, there were 19 found with very thick skulls, and four very thin.—Among 16 epileptic idiots, there were 14, and among 20 epileptic patients 10, who had very thick skulls; among whom there was one discovered, one side of whose skull was thick and the other thin. Among 24 melancholy patients, there were 18 with very thin skulls, and lastly, among 30 idiots, 22 with very thick, and six with very thin skulls.—All the others had skulls of a natural thickness."

A letter from Campeachy, of March 11, published in a Kentucky paper, says, that Gen. St. Anna resides there, and is as great a "fanatic" (meaning, it is supposed, enthusiast) "as ever Gen. Miranda was." He had a project on foot to revolutionize the Island of Cuba, and take immediate possession of the city of Havana. For this purpose four hundred troops were embarked on board two merchant brigs and an armed schooner. The expedition was to be commanded by Col. Semana, a young man from Cuba; the immense works which fortify Havana were expected to be delivered up through treachery.—But, just as the expedition was on the eve of sailing, an American vessel arrived from Havana, and reported that three thousand troops had arrived at that place from Spain, and also a number of ships of war. This knocked the expedition in the head, and the embargo which had been on for a week was removed, and the troops ordered to disembark, much to the satisfaction of their wives and relations, who had considered them as already dead, and, at the moment the letter was written, hundreds were flocking to the wharf to receive them as from the tomb.

This is a curious piece of intelligence, and may serve as a key to the lately increased vigilance and rigor of the Captain General of Cuba, who could hardly have been ignorant of the projected expedition, notwithstanding the embargo.

Nat. Int.
Joy to our brother! The following editorial notice is from the St. Clairsville (Ohio) Gazette, of the 23d inst. whose Editor, like an honest fellow, desires all his numerous and respectable readers to rejoice in his happiness.—We hope he may never have occasion to invite their sympathy in distress:

"It is not good that man should be alone."—The Editor has the pleasure of informing his numerous and respectable readers, that he has taken a PARTNER; not for one, two, or any term of years, but 'as long as we both shall live'—not for the purpose of assisting in the labours of the Printing Office, but to participate with him in life's joys and vicissitudes.

He should have given his readers the name of the lady, which would have swelled the tide of congratulations, and perhaps of business, by adding her friends to his. This mode of announcing marriages is new, probably, to most of our readers, but it is the established custom in some countries of Europe, Germany for example, for the parties to announce their own marriages, connecting with it an advertisement of their business, &c.

Nat. Int.
American Mahogany.—A tree, the growth of which is spontaneous in Florida, is said to answer all the purposes of mahogany for cabinet work. It is equally beautiful and receives as high a polish. This, if true, curtails a valuable and expensive article of importation, and may yet become one of export in our own commercial catalogue.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The military and scientific institution of Capt. Partridge, at Norwich Vt. is about to be removed to Middletown, Conn.

From the New-Haven Register.

NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.
We have heard hundreds of complaints from our subscribers, respecting their troublesome neighbors; but have never been able to hit upon a plan to remove the cause of the evil—which is nothing more nor less in nine cases out of ten, than the sin of covetousness. There are thousands of persons possessed of houses and lands and much goods, who are so poor in spirit, that they depend on their neighbours, who are in moderate circumstances, to furnish them with newspapers. We have even had some of our subscribers discontinue their papers for a time, because they could not obtain them; and in many cases they suffered a total loss. A subscriber who has been much harassed and vexed by newspaper borrowers, has sent us the following note, which shows that he is resolved to afford his neighbors still greater accommodations:

Mr. BARBER—Please send me until further orders, six papers weekly, so that I may be able to serve five of my rich neighbours at once, and have one paper for myself and family.

A Friend to the Printer.

Dead Shot.—Old Dr. Hunter used to say, when he could not discover the cause of a man's sickness, "We'll try this, and we'll try that. We'll shoot into the tree, and if any thing falls, well and good."—"Aye," replied a wag, "I fear this is too commonly the case, and in your shooting into the tree, the first thing that generally falls is—the patient."

If it is singular that the two most admirable writers that modern Europe produced, Shakspeare and Cervantes, both died, on the same day, in the same year, namely, April 23rd, 1616.

A mind devoid of reflection may be compared to an uninhabited house, which contains dirt and filth, and increases its ruin daily.

Goods! Goods! Goods!

I HAVE on hand a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Groceries, which I will sell low for cash, or on a credit until fall, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on. Those who may favor me with their custom, will be thankfully acknowledged. As all my stock of goods was purchased for cash, and the greater part of them before the late rise on goods, I expect to sell as low as any merchant in the village.

SAMUEL M'COMB.
Charlotte, May 12, 1825. 33*

New Goods.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hard-Ware, which they will sell low for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers. Customers and others are invited to call and examine.

COOPER & M'GINN.
Charlotte, May 13, 1825. 3435

BACON.

I HAVE now deposited in my hands BACON, of the very first quality, for sale at a low price, for cash only.

WILLIAM H. STANLEY.
Charlotte, May 10, 1825. 1w

A Servant Woman Wanted.

FOR which a good price will be given; or a strong active boy exchanged, if early application is made at this office.

Charlotte, May 15, 1825. 2134

Coach Making.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is now finishing, about \$4,000 worth of work in his line of business, consisting of a Coach, Chariotee, Phaeton, Pannecol and Stick Gigs, ditto Kitterreene, Sociables, Sulkys, and a Mail Stage, on the improved Northern plan, remarkably light, and calculated to carry nine passengers; all of which he will sell at reduced prices for cash, or on a liberal credit, or for the produce of the country. A good horse or two would be received in payment for any of the above work. Having disposed of his shop furniture, and being about to quit the business, he is determined to offer his work at such prices as will enhance his sales. Gentlemen wanting carriages, will do well to call and examine for themselves, and get better bargains than can be had in Charleston.

JOHN G. MORSE.
Charlotte, May 18, 1825. 3135

Auction Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. in front of Capt. Sloan's large building on Broad-street.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
NEW BOOKS,
to close a consignment; and some

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c &c.

J. H. NORMENT, Auctioneer.
May 4, 1825. 2133

JOHN H. NORMENT

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his little Grocery to the small building on Broad-street, one door above Harris' new store.

Charlotte, N. C. May 3, 1825. 2133

Cavalry Orders.

THE Troop of Cavalry under the command of Capt. Kennedy, will meet in Charlotte on the 20th of May, properly equipped, to join in celebrating the anniversary of the day, when our fathers first declared themselves independent. By order,

2133 C. T. ALEXANDER.

MECHANIC LOTTERY.

A LITTLE more than three months has now elapsed since the scheme of this lottery was presented to the public; and we may say, without fear of contradiction, that the rapid sale of tickets is unparalleled in any scheme of the kind ever presented to a community. The few tickets remaining on hand, with a small exception, will be forthwith forwarded to those agents who have not had a supply; and we anticipate, that the citizens adjacent to each agency, by their liberal encouragement, will bring us under the same grateful obligations that other sections have done, as soon as the opportunity presents itself. Under the influence of this sanguine hope, we are almost ready to say the scheme will be drawn during our next court. Tickets would have been in the hands of all the agents sooner, but under the accumulated business of the Commissioners, they were not finished faster than sold; in consequence of which, the price of tickets will not advance until all have had the opportunity of getting them at the first price.

Runaway.

A BSCONDED from me, about the 5th day of March last, a bound boy, JOHN M'KINNA, about 19 years old. Any person delivering said John to me, shall be entitled to ten cents reward.

MARCUS T. C. KENNEDY.
April 28, 1825. 3133

Just Published.

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form; "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration; or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, F. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

WILD MEDLEY.

WILL stand in Charlotte during the week of the Superior Court; and if sufficiently encouraged, will stand a part of his time, the remainder of the season, in Charlotte.

4134 E. JENNINGS.

Palfox,

A SUPERIOR JACK, as a foal getter, will stand the ensuing spring season (ending on the first of August next) at my stable, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal. Great care will be taken to prevent accidents; but will not be liable for any.

JAS. DINKINS.
March 30, 1825.—10136.

Constables' Executions,
For sale, at this Office.

Deeds for sale, at this Office.

POETRY.

THE WORLD IS CHANGED.

The world is chang'd!—I scarcely know—
But since the days of childhood were,
The streams of life seem not to flow
With such a bright and laughing glow,
Nor yet through fields as fair.

The world is chang'd!—I once could see
A cheerful light in every eye,
There was not then a brook or tree
But had some secret charm for me—
I thought 'twould never die.

But things have chang'd!—I scarcely feel!
One transient answer in my breast,
To all those scenes, whose fond appeal
Was wont so tranquilly to steal
Into my bosom's rest.

The world is chang'd!—The scenes I lov'd,
The hopes I cherish'd in my heart,
Have all alike their promise prov'd—
False light in all their mirrors mov'd—
They came but to depart.

The world is chang'd!—That life of peace—
Bright sketch my early fancy drew—
The calm retreat of happiness
Hope usher'd to my glad career—
Have faded from my view.

The world is chang'd!—And all the light
It deign'd to shed upon my path,
Is like the meteor of the night—
It gleams a moment—then its light
Is clos'd in blacker wrath.

The world is chang'd!—I would not stay
In such a false and fickle star—
'Tis dark and darker every day—
Oh, had I wings to soar away,
I'd bear my flight afar!

FOR THE CATAWA JOURNAL.

Chronological abstract from the Manuscript,
CONCLUDED.

October 14, the detachment encamped at Brown's Marsh, where we were joined by his Excellency Alex. Martin, with a life guard of 30 horsemen. He had been Speaker of the Senate; and when Governor Burke was taken prisoner, he became Governor, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution. As commander in chief, he issued orders, and in very flattering terms noticed the conduct of the officers and troops who had been in the action on the 9th instant at Raft Swamp. On the 15th he departed, and General Rutherford marched across Cape Fear at Waddell's ferry, of his way to the great bridge on the north-east river, and ordered Col. Smith's legion to pass down the west side of the north-west river. The legion marched all night, arrived near a brick house (Belvidere) opposite Wilmington, before sunrise, took two regulars of the garrison of said house prisoners, and 2 Tories, who stated that a Tory camp was formed of about 100 men, under command of Col. Graham, at Alfred Moore's plantation, one mile down the river. Major Graham was ordered, with the Mecklenburg troop of dragoons, Capt. Butler's troop from Rockingham, and Capt. Kennedy's troop from Burke, in all about 110, to go and attack them; while the other part of the legion would attend to the garrison in the house, and prevent reinforcements passing at the ferry from Wilmington. The party proceeded until in sight of the smoke of their camp, when, as usual, the infantry dismounted, placed their horses under a guard, arranged themselves in two companies, one on each side of the road, 30 steps from it, and the dragoons in the road, 50 steps behind the infantry. They moved on in this order, until discovered by the enemy at the distance of 80 poles; they then began to form, and the detachment mended their pace: at the distance of 40 poles, the enemy commenced firing, when the infantry deployed, and advanced to a fence, within 30 poles, over which they rested their guns and fired. Several of the enemy being shot down, they attempted to change their position and shelter themselves behind the buildings at the farm; but there was evident confusion among them, and the cavalry charged in a minute after the infantry had fired, which, when the enemy perceived, they endeavored to save themselves by flight. Some were overtaken and sabred; but most of them fled to the left into the salt marsh opposite Wilmington. Those who had horses left them at the edge of the marsh; and several of them were wounded just as they entered the marsh. Fifteen or twenty, it was supposed, were killed or wounded; their opponents escaped unhurt, and returned to the brick house. As soon as the firing commenced, the drums beat to arms in Wilmington, and the garrison in the house were in confusion, being the first notice they had of an adversary in their vicinity. Troops began to pass at the ferry from Wilmington; and finding the house was surrounded by abatis, and doors and windows har-

ried with timbers, that it had command of the ferry, and reinforcements could not be prevented from crossing, it was deemed proper to retire up the Cape Fear 10 or 12 miles, for subsistence. On the day following, the troops who had not been in the action raised such a clamor about not attempting to storm the brick house, and the opinion of its feasibility appeared so general, that the officers, contrary to their own judgment of its practicability, deemed it policy to indulge them in the attempt. They therefore marched early, arrived before the house again about half an hour after sunrise, and sent in a flag with a summons to surrender; but the officer now commanding, being reinforced to 70 men, and having made additional defences, refused. The infantry were then drawn around the house as near as they could find timber or stumps to shelter them, and kept up an ineffectual fire on the house for upwards of half an hour; the enemy returned it through their loop holes, and a Mr. Gay, of Capt. Enoch's company, (Forks of the Yaddin) was killed; and it was afterwards stated that one of the enemy was wounded by a shot through their port holes: the legion then returned to near their former station up the river. Before this, Gen. Rutherford had arrived at his station at the great bridge on the north-east river; and the British, who heretofore had had an uninterrupted trade with the adjacent country, and received supplies of vegetables and fresh provisions, now found them cut off. The General received information that they were sending several large boats and craft down the river, supposed with a view of obtaining supplies near fort Johnston, or Lockwood's folly; he therefore sent orders to Col. Smith to detach a party to intercept or prevent them. Major Graham was sent on this service, with Capt. Polk's troop of dragoons, Carruth's company from Mecklenburg, Smith's company from Surry, part of Capt. Lop's company from Rowan, under Lieut. Monroe: when the party came opposite Brunswick, it was discovered that the boats had passed out at the new inlet. Major Graham continued his route near fort Johnston, crossed Lockwood's folly, Shallow river and the Wicomico, below the mouth of Beaver creek, and encamped, the 22d of October, on the seven creeks, near the state line, without finding an enemy. Some of the men took clapboards from an old house to shelter them from a rain which was falling; and the usual caution of placing guards and sentinels was observed, but this did not prevent a surprise. A Col. Gaines who commanded all the Tories in South Carolina, between the Wicomico and Pee Dee rivers, and who at that time was under a truce with General Marion, not deeming it binding on him with any other but Marion, having notice of Major Graham's approach, came with about 100 men and silently, about midnight, led his party in between two sentinels, who were not 100 yards apart, arranged them within 50 or 60 steps in front of the camp, and fired on it. The discharge was so sudden, that but few of the men had risen from their beds until it was over; it therefore did less damage than might have been anticipated; but the horses were frightened, and a number broke loose. The men promptly paraded about 30 yards in rear of their alarm post, and 20 dragoons, whose horses did not break, got mounted. It being discovered that part of a fence intervened between them and the enemy, they were ordered to take ground to the left, where was no obstruction: on the sound of the horse changing their position, the enemy who had again loaded, fired at them a second volley. As their guns were now empty, the dragoons were ordered to charge them, when they immediately fled; but owing to the darkness of the night and the pine trees, behind which they secreted themselves till the dragoons went through them, they all escaped except one, who was killed. On the other side, one was killed, and Lieut. Clark (of Surry) and 3 privates wounded. Four horses were killed, 6 wounded, and some lost. At light in the morning, a party went on their trail, a few miles, but found they had gone towards Pee Dee, and that there was no prospect of overtaking them. While the party were in pursuit, others amused themselves in examining the effect of the enemy's fire, and the hairbreadth escapes which had taken place. The clapboards under which Capt. Carruth and 5 men lay, were perforated by eight balls, none over 4 feet high, and no man was hurt. A Dutchman of Lop's company, had obtained, the day before, a flat pumpkin, and at the time of the attack, had it for his pillow; and on examination, it was found two balls had passed through it. When those returned who had been sent out in the morning, the party march-

ed by way of White Marsh and marsh Castle, and on the 28th reached the head quarters of the legion on Cape Fear river, 12 miles above Wilmington.

General Greene had full information of the intended operations against Lord Cornwallis at York Town, in Virginia, and anticipating the result, had sent on Col. Lee to get General Washington to use his influence with and endeavor to prevail on the French admiral to afford naval co-operation against Charleston; if that could not be obtained, see if it could not be had against Wilmington. After the surrender of the British, Generals Washington and Lafayette went on board the admiral; but all their solicitations and address could not prevail on the French admiral to embark in any of those enterprises. When they failed, Lee set out for his command in the south, and arrived at Gen. Rutherford's camp on the morning of the 30th, with the news of the capture of Lord Cornwallis. The troops were paraded and fired a *feu de joie*, which was distinctly heard at Wilmington and at the camp of the legion. At the latter place it was thought to be an attack made by the enemy on Gen. Rutherford, until Col. Lee arrived in the evening and explained the cause. He tarried all night, and told what has been related relative to him. It is a circumstance somewhat extraordinary, that notwithstanding at the siege of York Town, Lord Cornwallis was shut in both by land and water, he found means to inform Major Craige of his situation, and to transmit orders for him to embark with all his troops and stores for Charleston, which orders Craige received the same day that Col. Lee arrived at Gen. Rutherford's camp. Craige immediately gave orders for movement, and put all the vessels in the harbor in requisition; and by the evening of the 31st, all was on board, and he dropped down the river. During the night the news reached the camps of Gen. Rutherford and Col. Smith; and early in the day of the 1st of November, a detachment from each camp entered the town. Eight or ten sail of the enemy were in view, passing a place called the flats; but by evening, were all out of sight. The General appointed Major James White, of Cabarrus, (then Mecklenburg,) Town Major, with directions to examine and take into possession what public stores the British had left, which were found to be considerable; especially in the article of salt. At that period nothing could be more acceptable; and in a few days all the wagons that could be spared were ordered to town and loaded with salt; and there not being quite enough belonging to the British to load all the wagons, some was taken belonging to those who were disaffected, to make up what was deficient. The salt was hawled up and distributed in the different counties, to the officers one bushel each, and to each private half a bushel. This, at that time, was of more value to them than the auditor's certificate they afterwards received, liquidating their pay for the whole campaign.

On the return march nothing material happened to any of the troops, except Captain Thomas Kennedy, (of Burke) who, with 3 of his men, carelessly passing a by way through Moore county, was taken prisoner by Col. Fanning, who had recovered of the wound received at Lindley's mill, and until this time was ignorant of the capture of Lord Cornwallis, or of his friends evacuating Wilmington. During the first night Capt. Kennedy and his men made their escape, and it was believed with the connivance of Fanning. By the first of December the militia were all returned home; and by this time Gen. Greene had the British so closely confined in Charleston and its vicinity, that there was no further call for their services during the revolutionary war.

RISE OF CURRAN.

When Curran was called to the bar, he was without friends, without connections, without fortune, conscious of talents far above the mob by which he was elbowed, endowed with a sensibility which rendered him painfully alive to the mortifications he was fated to experience. After toiling for a very inadequate recompense at the session of Cork, and wearing, as he said himself, his teeth almost to the stumps, he proceeded to the metropolis, taking for his wife and young children a miserable lodging on Hogg-hill. Term after term, without either profit or professional reputation, he paced the Hall of the Four Courts. Yet even thus he was not altogether undistinguished; if his pocket was not heavy, his heart was light—he was young and ardent, buoyed up, not less by the consciousness of what he felt within, than by encouraging comparison with those who were successful around him; and he took his station among the crowd of idlers, whom

he amused with his wit, or amazed by his eloquence. Many even who had emerged from that crowd, did not disdain occasionally to glean from his conversation the rich and varied treasure which he did not fail to squander with the most unsparing prodigality; and some there were who observed the brightness of the infant luminary, struggling through the obscurity that clouded its commencement. Amongst those who had the discrimination to appreciate, and the heart to feel for him, luckily for Mr. Curran, was Mr. Arthur Wolfe, afterwards the unfortunate and respected Lord Kilwarden. The first fee of any consequence which he received, was through his recommendation; and his recital of the incident cannot be without its interest to the young professional aspirant, whom a temporary neglect may have sunk into dejection. "I then lived," said he, "upon Hogg-hill; my wife and children were the chief furniture of my apartments; and as to my rent, it stood pretty much the same chance of liquidation with the national debt. Mrs. Curran, however, was a barrister's lady, and what was wanted in wealth, she was well determined should be supplied by dignity. The landlady, on the other hand, had no idea of any gradation except that of pounds, shillings, and pence. I walked out one morning to avoid the perpetual altercations on the subject, with my mind, you may imagine, in no very enviable temperment. I fell into the gloom to which from my infancy I had been occasionally subject. I had a family for whom I had no dinner, and a landlady for whom I had no rent. I had gone abroad in despondence: I returned home almost in desperation. When I opened the door of my study, where *Lavater* alone could have found a library, the first object which presented itself was an immense folio of a brief, twenty golden guineas wrapped up beside it, and the name of *Old Bob Lyons*, marked upon the back of it. I paid my landlady; bought a good dinner; gave Bob Lyons a share of it; and that dinner was the date of my prosperity!" Such was his own exact account of his professional advancement.

GIFFORD.—Mr. Gifford was originally bred to some handicraft, he afterwards contrived to learn Latin, and was for some time usher in a school, till he became a tutor in a nobleman's family. The low-bred, self-taught man, the pedant and the dependant on the great, contribute to form the Editor of the *Quarterly Review*.—He is admirably qualified for the situation which he has held for some years, by a happy combination of defects, natural and acquired; and in the event of his death, it will be difficult to provide him a suitable successor. He takes none but unfair advantages. He *twits* his adversaries, (that is those who are not in the leading-strings of his school or party,) with some personal or accidental defect. If a writer has been punished for a political libel, he is sure to hear of it in a literary criticism. If a lady goes on crutches and is out of favour at court, she is reminded of it in Mr. Gifford's manly satire. He sneers at people of low birth or who have not had a college education, partly to hide his own want of certain advantages, partly as well-timed flattery to those who possess them. He has a right to laugh at poor, unfriended, untitled genius, from wearing the livery of rank and letters, as footmen behind a coronet coach laugh at the rabble. He keeps good company, and forgets himself.

The Spirits of the Age.

Judicial Joke.—It is said that the late Chief Baron Thompson was a very facetious companion over the bottle, which he much enjoyed. At one of the Judge's dinners during the Assizes there was present among the party a certain dignitary of the Church. When the cloth was removed, "I always think," said the very Reverend Guest, "I always think, my Lord, that a certain quantity of wine does a man no harm after a good dinner!"—"Oh no, Sir!—by no means," replied the Chief Baron,—"it is the *uncertain* quantity that does all the mischief!"

RELIGIOUS.

EXTRACT—FROM CHALMERS.

It is a small matter to be judged of man's judgment. He who judges us is God. From this judgment there is no escape, and no hiding-place. The testimony of our fellows will as little avail us in the day of judgment, as the help of our fellows will avail us in the hour of death. We may as well think of seeking a refuge in the applause of men, from the condemnation of God, as we may think of seeking a refuge in the power or the skill of men, from the mandate of

God, that our breath shall depart from us. And, have you never thought, when called to the chamber of the dying man,—when you saw the warning of death upon his countenance, and how its symptoms gathered and grew, and got the ascendancy over all the ministrations of human care and of human tenderness,—when it every day became more visible, that the patient was drawing to his close, and that nothing in the whole compass of art or any of its resources, could stay the advances of the suge and the last malady,—have you never thought, on seeing the bed of the sufferer surrounded by other comforters than those of the Patriarch,—when, from morning to night, and from night to morning, the watchful family sat at his couch, and guarded his broken slumbers, and interpreted all his signals, and tried to hide from his observation the tears which attested him to be the kindest of parents,—when the sad anticipation spread its gloomy stillness over the household, and even sent forth an air of seriousness and concern upon the men of other families,—when you have witnessed the despair of friends, who could only turn them to cry at the spectacle of his last agonies, and had seen how little it was that weeping children and inquiring neighbours could do for him,—when you have contrasted the unrelenting necessity of the grave, with the feebleness of every surrounding endeavour to ward it, has the thought never entered within you? How powerless is the desire of man!—how sure and how resistless is the decree of God!

And on the day of the second death, will it be found, that it is not the imagination of man, but the sentence of God that shall stand. When the sound of the last trumpet awakens us from the grave, and the ensigns of the last day are seen on the canopy of heaven, and the tremor of the dissolving elements is felt upon earth, and the Son of God with his mighty angels are placed around the judgment-seat, and the men of all ages and of all nations are standing before it, and waiting the high decree of eternity,—then will it be found, that as no power of man can save his fellow from going down to the grave of mortality, so no testimony of man can save his fellow from going down to the pit of condemnation. Each on that day will mourn apart. Each of those on the left hand, engrossed by his own separate contemplation, and overwhelmed by the dark and the lowering futurity of his own existence, will not have a thought or a sympathy to spare for those who are around him. Each of those on the right hand will see and acquiesce in the righteousness of God, and be made to acknowledge, that those things which are highly esteemed among men are in his sight an abomination. When the Judge and his attendants shall come on the high errand of this world's destinies, they will come from God,—and the pure principle they shall bring along with them from the sanctuary of heaven, will be the entire subordination of the thing formed to him who formed it. In that praise which upon earthly feelings the creatures offer one to another, we behold no recognition of this principle whatever; and therefore it is, that it is so very different from the praise which cometh from God only. And should any one of these creatures be made on that great day of manifestation, to see his nakedness,—should the question, what have you done unto me? leave him speechless; should at length, convicted of his utter rebelliousness against God, he try to find among the companions of his pilgrimage, some attestation to the kindness that beamed from him upon his fellow mortals in the world,—they will not be able to hide him from the coming wrath. In the face of all the tenderness they ever bore him, the severity of an unconciliated lawgiver must have upon him its resistless operation. They may all bear witness to the honour and the generosity of his doings among men, but there is not one of them who can justify him before God. Nor among all those who now yield him a ready testimony on earth will he find a day's-man betwixt him and his Creator, who can lay his hand upon them both.

If those actions which are hidden from the world's eye be good, they are the finest of our lives.